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THE NOMINATING SPEECH.

Hubert A. Miller's Speech Putting Brown Before the Louisville Convention.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Convention:

The county of Davies, with her nineteen delegate votes, her almost matchless political record, and her unflinching devotion to that party which is today, as it has ever been, the hope of the Republic, desires to be heard in the council chamber of the Kentucky Democracy, and to place in nomination before this convention for the high office of Governor, one of the most gallant Democrats within the Commonwealth that she honors and which honors him.

He is a man who has met the enemies of his party in stern, honorable and victorious battle since the days of his boyhood, and he is one whose political success and accomplishments in statecraft were familiar to all men these twenty five or thirty years ago. At an unusually early period of his life and even before the law of the land could give its sanction, the partiality of his countrymen had thrown around him the toga virilis of the statesman which in the same act was denied to age and experience, arrayed in determined but inglorious competition; and since that time passing years have only served to ripen the genius and bring to the surface the qualities of his youth.

His public life is known of all men. It is part of the history of his country, while his private life and personal character, adorned with all the graces of good citizenship, are pledge and guaranty of the fidelity with which he would guard the trust committed to his keeping.

Although distinguished by that retiring modesty that ever marks true worth and contents the meritorious in private station, he is in truth as he is everywhere recognized to be one of the ablest living doctrinaires of the Democratic faith.

A student of conditions as well as of theories, of a broad and liberal culture, embracing alike the excellence of polite learning and the sad lessons of philosophy, with the highest sense of public duty, and with an intelligent and generous sympathy with the wants of the people with whom he is identified, there is no one better fitted to assume the high functions of the executive office or who would bring to the discharge of its duties a warmer or more generous patriotism.

To illustrate the character of him whose honored name I shall propose to this convention, it may not be improper to remember that in a more disturbed period of our history than this, he stood in the nation's Capitol before the Representatives of the freest and grandest people on earth, and in that high presence, with a blade keen as the sword of Saladin, he pierced the tough hide of the Beast, tore the mask from his face, and said in burning words that rang from ear to ear: "If I were called upon to characterize all that is inhuman in war, pusillanimous in peace and infamous in politics I should call it Butlerism."

And when called to the bar of the House by a hostile and imperious majority, which demanded that he should withdraw the language used, this Tribune of the people, instead of cringing like a whipped spaniel at their feet, answered with the superb courage of a Bayard, "I will stand by the record."

Need I say to an assemblage of Kentucky Democrats or would it be necessary to say to an American audience, no matter where assembled, that I refer to that gifted Kentuckian and eminent statesman, the Hon John Young Brown, of the city of Henderson.

His neighbors and friends have brought him to this convention with hope in their hearts and prophecy on their lips, but let me say for a loyal Democracy as lives in every section of the State, that while they feel that they have brought good gifts to the altar, they have come with that proud and almost feudal submission to the will of the majority that they have shown always in the past.

If it be important to select and commission a leader in the coming campaign of tried ability, with a profound knowledge of all public and economic questions, and whose heroic and historic past shall give the world assurance of a man, then place your approval upon his candidacy this day.

I shall not mention his distinguished services to the party in Kentucky. You know them and know whether they were valuable.

I do not even refer to the numerous and effective canvasses he has since.

made. These are matters of party record, and besides, 'twere long to tell the story. It is but the truth of history, however, to say that at the call of his party, which to him is the call of his country, his voice has been heard in every contest; and, with the wasteful prodigality of genius, he has poured out his wondrous eloquence upon every hilltop and in every valley or the State he loves so well and in whose kindly and fecund womb he sprang.

With a mind stored with the fruitage of a studious and laborious life, with a heart on fire with love of country, and with lips stung, as it were, with Atreus' bees, this man has stood for more than a quarter of a century the invincible champion of that party that gave civil liberty to the world and secured its perpetuity in our Republican institutions.

Make him the nominee of this convention, enrich him with your confidence in this supreme hour, cast upon him the sword of your knight-hood, and your action, satisfying as it must the judgment of every thoughtful person in Kentucky who professes the faith of Jefferson and of Jackson, will yield and abundant harvest of good results not only to the Democracy of the State, but to the whole people.

Mr. Chairman, I nominate John Young Brown for the office of Governor.

THE PLATFORM.

The following resolutions were adopted by the Convention:

"We insist that tariff reform is the paramount question before the American people and denounce the McKinley bill as the most outrageous measure of taxation ever passed in the American Congress. It has increased the burdens, already too great, upon the necessities of life, and reduced taxes on luxuries that are most able to bear them. It has made existence harder for every farmer and wage earner in the land, in order that the profits of the monopolies and trusts may be increased. It robs the many to enrich the few, and does not open a market for a single bushel of wheat or a single barrel of pork. It is a betrayal of the policy of Grover Cleveland and John G. Carlisle would discourage unnecessary expenditure, provide all needed revenue, cheapen what we buy and open the markets of the world to the products of our farms and factories. Recognizing the fact that the United States is the greatest silver producing country in the world, and that the gold and silver were equally the money of the constitution from the beginning of the Republic until the hostile and fraudulent legislation of the Republican party silver silver, which unduly contracted the circulating medium of the country, and feeling that the great interests of the people demand more money for use in the channels of trade and commerce, we tender our gratitude to the Democrats in the last Congress for their almost unanimous votes in both houses in favor of the free coinage of silver and demands its restoration to the position of equality before the law given to it by our fathers."

The O. V. Road Again.

The Courier-Journal of Monday last speaks of the Ohio Valley railroad, and the proposed change to the N. N. & M. V. Co.

"On the 21st of June the Newport News and Mississippi Valley railroad will hold its annual meeting at Memphis, and at that time the Ohio Valley Railroad Company will go out of existence and the tracks, franchises, etc., of the road will become the property of the Newport News and Mississippi Valley people. This, then, will be made a connecting link of this corporation with the Northwest via Evansville. Mr. Huntington was over there a few weeks ago, and looked over the situation pretty thoroughly. He visited the transfer of the Ohio Valley railway above Evansville, and found it would be inadequate to the demands of the traffic destined for Evansville and elsewhere in the Northwest, and decided that a great bridge would be the only way to meet the issue. It would not pay to give up for tolls over the Henderson bridge, for the great traffic expected to ensue with the new order, and hence was a new reason for building a bridge."

We are sorry to learn from the Frankfort Capital that its editor Col. H. Polk Johnson twisted his ankle last week and sprained his leg so seriously as to confine him to his room. He was hurt during the war, when his horse was killed in battle and fell on him, injuring the ankle, which has never been strong.

THE THIRD PARTY.

A Platform Promulgated and a National Committee Appointed.

Cincinnati, O., May 21.—The much talked of and liberally advertised convention of the various organizations has met, done its work and adjourned. About 1300 delegates were in attendance from a number of States, Kansas having the largest delegation and Ohio next. There was some opposition to launching a "third party" at this time. President Polk wrote a letter advising a postponement, and his admonitions were disregarded, the city organizations opposing Polk's views.

U. S. Senator Pfeiffer, of Kansas, was made permanent chairman of the convention, and the various committees were appointed. A platform was adopted and it demands the Subtreasury scheme, free silver coinage, equal taxation, revenue limited to Government requirements, an income tax, election of the President by a popular vote, prohibition of alien ownership of land, favorable consideration of universal suffrage, hard money pension payment and eight hours for a day's work.

The platform was a compromise. There were three Presidential candidates in the convention and all the questions of general issue revolved around them. The three big guns were Ignatius Donnelly, of Minnesota, James B. Weaver, of Iowa, and Leif Weaver, were both on the platform committee, and Streeter had two or three of his committee on it. Donnelly was supposed to represent the Farmer Alliance proper. Weaver was a special advocate of the old Greenback universal banker element, while Streeter was supposed to be the peculiar representative of the Knights of Labor and the walking delegate crowd—that is to say, the city man against the country man.

Each of these three big guns came here with a platform cocked and primed. Donnelly and Weaver were both intellectual men, while Streeter is not. Donnelly and Weaver went on the committee with the evident intention of fighting it out, but Mr. Streeter, being a schemer rather than an intellectual, kept away from the committee personally but put his men on there to carry out his ideas.

The fact that the tariff was not mentioned in the platform shows that Streeter got in his work. Weaver and Donnelly are both tariff reformers, if not absolute free traders, and if they had their way without question, the chances are that there would be a ringing denunciation of the tariff from the platform. But Streeter is supposed to be a protectionist himself or is in the employ of the tariff barons for the time being, nobody seems to know, but at any rate he served the tariff barons, to the extent of preventing a good, flat footed declaration against the tariff thievery. To this extent he won the victory over both his opponents.

It is admitted that the platform is in a manner a concession to all the issues except prohibition. It is understood that the vote in committee was 11 to 10 against embracing prohibition in the People's party demands. Subsequently an effort was made to inject prohibition in the convention but it failed. A prohibition amendment to the platform was voted down by an overwhelming vote.

Before the close of the convention the hat was passed around for funds to pay expenses, and about \$5 was thus collected. At this juncture Savage, a negro delegate from South Carolina, made a speech in which he said he was poor and patriotic, that the reason why there were not more negroes present was because they could not get free passes from the railroads, and the country roads, at this season of the year were rather bad to travel. He threw out a few gentle hints upon the propriety of passing the hat to pay his expenses here and back, and the hat was passed.

All in all the convention was an enthusiastic and pretty good sized affair, and among the chief participants were many of the old Greenback folks.

Spurious Coffee.

San Francisco Chronicle.

The British ship Lucipara arrived at this port some weeks ago from Antwerp with a cargo of general merchandise on board. This cargo she was gradually discharging at Howard street wharf. There appeared on the manifest in the long list of items consigned to A. Carpen of this city one case of "colonial produce," but about it there was ap-

parently nothing out of the way. The marks on the case showed that it was to be delivered on presentation of the order. The order came from E. L. Labadie, of Oakland, and a few days ago a man went on board the Lucipara, produced the proper shipping receipt, and proceeded to load the case on his truck.

In moving the case it was slightly broken in one side, and the "colonial produce" was spilled on deck of the ship. Capt. Harter and one or two others who were present picked up some of the stuff and at once pronounced it roasted coffee beans. On closer examination, however, it was shown that the beans were not coffee. They were artificial, shaped round on one side, flat on the other, and seemed just like a coffee bean. The first thing noticed was that they have absolutely no odor. On breaking them they are found to have a cement like appearance and no taste and yet ninety nine in a hundred persons would at once pronounce it coffee.

They were shown to a coffee merchant in this city, who examined them and stated that they were artificial beans for the adulteration of coffee, and probably of German make. He said he had seen such beans here once before some years ago. They had been sent out to the trade by a Trenton, N. J. firm which made no pretense as to what they were intended for. Mixed in with coffee beans it would take an expert to detect the difference, and together detection would be simply impossible. They are harmless, do not affect the taste, and are simply intended to adulterate the coffee with, as this bean is cheaper than coffee, the case was ostensibly for the Oakland shipper. A little inquiry revealed who the shipper was, and suggested very forcibly why the deception should be practiced. E. L. Labadie & Co., of Oakland, are large dealers in and manufacturers of coffee, spices, chocolate, etc., and as the stuff was shipped to this firm, the whole matter is explained.

A WESTERN CYCLONE.

A Terrible Storm Passes Over Missouri.

swept through Audrain county early this morning, devastating a section twelve miles long and a mile wide. A dozen persons were killed and over a hundred injured. The devastated district is twelve miles Northeast of this city. The number of wrecked dwellings has not yet been ascertained, but over fifty have been reported. In many cases the destruction has been complete, and in many cases the unfortunate victims lose homes, crops and all. All the physicians are out attending the injured, and calls for assistance have been sent to surrounding towns.

One of the first residences in the line of the storm was that of W. T. Morris. The entire family of seven were badly injured and buried in the ruins of the house. At E. B. Norris seven persons were injured, two of them fatally. At the farm house of Wm. Yostmeyer, not a board was left standing. Mr. Yostmeyer was killed, and his wife and three children were dangerously injured. Gus Kunkel was blown against a wagon and killed. The names of the dead, as far as obtained, are John Crane, Wm. Rogers, D. C. Renn, Emily Seal, Gertrude Fletcher and William Yostmeyer.

ANOTHER PLACE HEARD FROM.

Marshallville, Mo., May 20.—The news reached here of a cyclone in the vicinity of Centralia, on the Chicago and Alton railroad, at 8 o'clock this afternoon. A farm house was destroyed and much damage done. Further particulars could not be learned tonight. The wires are all down in that locality.

The Courier-Journal's Washington correspondent says: In spite of Commissioner Raun's defiant assertion that he does not intend to resign, and his insinuation that efforts are being made to have him removed, and that the newspapers are things to prejudice him, many Republicans admit that the administration will be compelled to unload the thirty Raun can be found. Some of the Commissioner's personal friends have to blush for him, and that story that has been cooked up to shield the younger Raun is considered here as one of the thinnest of all things. It is right in the papers are after him in the liveliest sort of fashion, and they will keep it up. The Democratic papers are not alone, either in showing up the crookedness in the Pension Office. The New York Tribune, the bitterest kind of a Republican journal, has been exposing Raun; and now the Pittsburgh Dispatch is also demanding Raun's scalp.

OUT OF REACH.

Tr. Runaway Itata Said to Have Escaped the Charleston.

City of Mexico, May 19.—Dispatches received here from the Pacific coast seem to indicate that the Itata is already far out of reach of the U. S. ship Charleston. From these dispatches it also appears that the Itata passed outside of Acapulco at noon on Friday last and that the Charleston reached the port on Saturday. The Emeralds is still at Acapulco awaiting coal, which is said to have been ordered from the United States. It is believed that the Itata moved all the Emeralds' cargo during the voyage she was out there, which has been made her last haul.

San Francisco officers finished buying provisions last night and that is believed at Acapulco that the Emeralds secretly loaded out and was to receive more this morning outside the harbor.

Washington, May 19.—Not one word of news of the Charleston or Itata was received at the Navy Department today. A cablegram in cipher came from Admiral Brown, aboard the San Francisco, at Lique, Chile, which gave employment to the translators for some time, but Secretary Tracy declined to say anything about it.

CONVENTION.

The State Convention of the Republican party of Kentucky, which assembled at Lexington last week was rather a stormy one, the Bradley and anti-Bradley factions mixing with about the same harmonious degree as oil and water. Mr. Bradley held the convention well in hand, however, from the start, and his man for Governor went through with a rush and with a large number of votes to spare. The following nominations were made:

For Governor—A. T. Wood, of Montgomery.
For Lieutenant Governor—Henry Houston, of McCracken.
For Attorney General—L. J. Crawford, of Campbell.
For Auditor—Chas. Blandford, of Breckinridge.
For Treasurer—Eli Farmer, of Pulaski.
For Supt. Public Instruction—L. V. Dodge, of Madison.
For Register of the Land Office—W. J. A. Rardin, of Greenup.
For Clerk of the Court of Appeals—E. R. Blaine, of Fayette.

It will be observed that the mountain counties are well taken care of on this ticket, which is but just and proper, as a majority of its votes will come from that section. The claims of the colored brother were entirely ignored in the make-up of the ticket.

The platform adopted by the convention is as follows: "The Republicans of Kentucky in convention assembled, declare their adherence to the principles of the Republican party as enunciated in the platform of the National Convention of 1888; they heartily endorse the administration of President Harrison as pure, wise and patriotic; they approve the action of the Fifty first Congress and especially on what are known as the Silver, Tariff and Pension bills, and are opposed to the free and unrestricted coinage of silver; that it is the highest duty of a political party to have and to declare its convictions on all matters of political importance, and especially where the questions involve the very form and system of our State Government, and they now declare that they recommend the adoption of the New Constitution, because it blots from our laws all provisions that authorize human slavery, secures a secret ballot, and provides against fraud and corruption in elections, subjects to regulation by law all public corporations, prohibits the abuse of special legislation, abolishes lotteries, enlarges and protects the common school fund, increases

the opportunities of popular education, makes more equal the burdens of taxation, better protects the interests of agriculture and labor, and makes provision for its own ready amendment by the people.

"Finally, the Republican party appeals to the people of Kentucky to condemn the reckless, dishonest and extravagant administration of State affairs by the Democratic party and they ask the intelligent and patriotic members of that party to join in giving relief from the grievous burdens that oppress the citizens of the Commonwealth."

SUICIDE IN MEMPHIS.

Memphis, Tenn., May 21.—The Hill Shoe Company, of Memphis, made an assignment this afternoon for the benefit of its creditors.

At 6 o'clock this evening, the dead body of Wm. Vilas Hill, manager of the firm, and one of the principal owners, was found in the bath room at his residence. A bullet from a Winchester rifle had passed through his heart.

The tragedy is supposed to have occurred about 5 o'clock, and three hours before the deed of assignment was filed for record. The day being a State holiday and the Register's office closed in consequence, the fact of the failure was not generally known in business circles until after the news of the tragedy spread.

Marsh, But—?

"Ho," said a well known statesman, "I shall never believe that woman has the proper judgment and politics, while she is so weak minded as to passively suffer, year after year from diseases peculiar to females, when every newspaper she picks up tells of the merits of Dr. Pierce's favorite Prescription. No to take advantage of this remedy is certainly an indication of woman's mental imbecility."

There is a wholesome kernel of truth in the rough shell of this ungalant speech. (The Favorite Prescription is invaluable in all its uterine troubles, inflammations, ulcerations, displacements, nervous disorders, prostration, exhaustion or hysteria. For run down, worn out women, no more strengthening tonic or nerve is known.)

Arrest of J. T. Borders.

Paducah, Ky., May 19.—J. T. Borders was held in the city court here today to answer for passing counterfeit money and bigamy. He showed a "queer" dollar on a carman and attempted to get away but was arrested. In proving his character it came to light that he had been living in Callaway county for several years as L. T. Loeper, and had married a Miss Kate Adams, by whom he has several children. As he was known here by the name given, and to have been married in Ballard county a number of years to Miss Mary Houser, whom he afterwards deserted without known cause, a warrant for bigamy followed. He is in jail in default of bail.

Mr. Wm. Westlake, a prominent farmer and breeder of thoroughbred horses, living near Avera, Neb., was so badly injured by being thrown from his suiky, as to be unable to raise his hand to his head. After using numerous physicians without getting any relief, he asked me if I knew of anything that would help him. I recommended Chamberlain's Pain Balm, which he used, and within two weeks he had entirely recovered the use of his arm. I thought of Chamberlain's Pain Balm, the greatest preparation ever produced for sprains, bruises, deep seated and muscular pains, burns and scalds. J. J. La Grange, Druggist, Avera, Neb., 50 cent bottles for sale by Hillyard & Woods.

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Is the complaint of thousands suffering from Asthma, Consumption, Coughs, etc. Did you ever try Dr. Acker's English Remedy? It is the best preparation known for all lung troubles. Sold on a positive guarantee at 25c and 50c, by Hillyard & Woods.

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It will always pay you to see us before selling or buying.
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AN ENGINE.
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A WIND MILL.
A PUMP.
A BAND MILL.
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